

AS TO THE JUDICIARY

ATTORNEY GENERAL HARMAN MAKES HIS REPORT.

Abuse of the Fee System—Yet Too Early to Pass Judgment on the New System of Courts in the Indian Territory—Prompt Action Urged in the Pacific Railroad Cases—The Debs Decision Important.

The Attorney General's Report. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Attorney General Harman, in his annual report to Congress, shows that the number of criminal cases pending in the Federal courts July 1, 1895, was 12,495, an increase in two years of more than 3,000, though in 1895 25,949 cases were disposed of, as compared with 21,744 in 1894. The convictions during the year are shown to have been 60 per cent of the whole number, and in Government civil cases the percentage of judgments in favor of the United States was 62, as compared with 49 in 1894, and 47 in 1893. The expenses of the Federal courts have steadily increased from \$3,864,898 in 1893 to \$5,628,223 in 1895. This is accounted for in part by the fact that since 1885, the number of places for holding Federal courts has increased from 186 to 237.

The Attorney General says it is yet too soon to fairly pass judgment on the new system of courts for the Indian territory, it having been in operation only since last March, but he calls attention to the fact that next September the jurisdiction of the courts of the Eastern district of Texas and the Western district of Arkansas over the Indian Territory will entirely cease, and a large measure of business in the courts of the Territory will necessarily result. For this reason he recommends that immediate appropriations be made for building at least one sufficient jail in each of the three districts.

The Attorney General calls special attention to the fee system in federal courts and says that excessive and illegal charges can in some measure be avoided by watchfulness and laborious investigation, but arrests and prosecutions on frivolous charges and flimsy proof, to which part of the increasing expenses of the federal courts are due, cannot be prevented by the Department of Justice. This can be accomplished only by abolishing the system which by making the fees of commissioners, marshals, clerks and attorneys the source of their compensation, presents a constant inducement to unnecessary arrests and litigation and annoyance and loss of time on those involved, as parties or witnesses, and indirectly works both material and moral injury to the public. Besides, a class of professional witnesses and informers grows up in many sections, to the scandal of the administration of justice. There is now no limit to the number of commissioners which the courts may appoint, and suggests that the number be limited by law. Upon the abolition of the fee system, he says, the number might be largely reduced, and many advantages would be gained by giving them final jurisdiction of petty offenses.

The Attorney General calls attention to the fact that too much of the time of the supreme court is occupied by criminal appeals, and suggests that such appeals be disallowed, save in capital cases, by amending the act of March 3, 1891, so as to omit the mention of "other infamous" crimes. This would operate to give the circuit courts of appeal jurisdiction which would be final of all criminal cases other than capital, subject, however, to review by the supreme court in its discretion by writ of certiorari.

Prompt action is urged toward working out the solution of the problem, presented by the government's relation to the Central and Union Pacific railways, and, as it may be necessary or advisable for the government to institute proceedings against one or both of these companies, he shows the necessity of a law giving some court in the District of Columbia jurisdiction of the entire property and all of the properties in interest. He urges the imperative demand for the erection of at least one penitentiary in a Southern State for the confinement of convicts from the Southern districts. The Attorney General speaks briefly of the decision of the Supreme court in the Debs contempt case and says that the principles established by the opinion are of the highest value and importance. The jurisdiction of the courts to issue and enforce injunctions against interference with interstate commerce and the passage of mails was fully maintained, and it was held that the action of the courts in such cases was not open to review on habeas corpus.

WANTS STATEHOOD.

Large and Representative Convention at Shawnee, Okla.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 7.—A very large and representative delegate convention was held at Shawnee yesterday in the interest of Statehood. Every county in the territory was represented by its best and most prominent citizens, and the proceedings were very harmonious.

The following resolution was adopted by a two-thirds majority:

"Resolved, That the people of Oklahoma territory, without distinction of party, assembled in delegate convention at Shawnee, on the 5th of December, 1895, for the purpose of considering the Statehood question, earnestly urge upon the Congress of the United States at its present session to pass an enabling act providing for the admission of Oklahoma as a State with such boundaries as in the wisdom of Congress will best subserve the cause of good government."

He Is Fighting for Cuba.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance November 13 of Captain Rosser Roemer, who was in command of the famous Bush Zouaves, has been solved. He is now in Cuba at the head of a band of 200 Americans, fighting for Cuban independence, and with him is Sergeant Frank Hilligans, also a member of the zouaves.

The World's Nitrate Trust Falls.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 7.—The proposed nitrate syndicate to control the world's trade and limit the output has gone to pieces.

A BRIEF SESSION HELD.

Then the House Proceeds to Adjourn Till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—When the house met to-day Messrs. Terry of Arkansas and Boatner of Louisiana, belated members, were formally sworn in.

Mr. Baker of New Hampshire asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to report whether he had expended the whole or any part of the appropriation made by the last congress for the distribution of farmers' bulletins, but Mr. McMillin of Tennessee objected.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts offered a petition in the form of a resolution from the naturalized Armenians of the United States, nine-tenths of whom, he said, lived in his district, and requested that it be printed in the Record. After reciting the alleged oppression and outrages of the Turkish government, it concluded:

"Resolved, further, That this House, composed of the immediate representatives of the American people, pledge its support to every and a common humanity to vindicate the rights of our fellow citizens of their families in Turkey, and to hinder and prevent, as far as practicable, the continuance of the outrages and massacres in that land."

Mr. Turner of Georgia objected to printing the petition in the Record, and it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, after which, at 12:30 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

FLYNN AFTER MR. SMITH.

The Oklahoma Delegate Wants Information About the Wichita Lands Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma introduced a resolution in the house to-day requiring Secretary Smith to inform the House why the allotments of Wichita lands had not been completed and asking as well whether any of the Secretary's relations are among the counsel of parties in interest.

Mr. Flynn also introduced his free homes bill. He introduced also a bill to open the Indian territory to settlement. It provides in substance that there shall be a compulsory allotment of lands, 100 acres to each head of a family and eighty acres to each child, that \$1 an acre shall be paid for the remainder of the territory and the land shall then be thrown open to settlement. He said afterward that he had received such assurances of support as seemed to him to make the passage of the latter bill through the House at least certain.

THE WALLER CASE.

The Kansas Delegation's Resolution for All Facts Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Congressman Miller to-day introduced in the House a resolution which he prepared in conformity with the conclusions of the Kansas delegation. The preamble is of the usual form, the President being requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate all information in regard to the arrest, trial and imprisonment of Waller. Then comes: "And all correspondence between Edward Telfair Weller, United States consul at Madagascar, and Mr. Edward F. Uhl of the Department of State, and all reports, documents and evidence in any way touching said matters in his possession or in the possession of the State Department." The foreign affairs committee, when appointed, will be urged to the speediest possible action.

Farmers' Alliance of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—The annual convention of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance held here yesterday was a failure in point of attendance when compared with the meetings in the early period of the order's existence. However, a session was held, with about thirty delegates present. Very little was done. Mrs. Emma Frouder of Carbondale was elected president to succeed John Willis, and Abe Smith of Topeka was chosen vice president. J. B. French, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Alliance ever since it was organized, was re-elected. Joel Reece, editor of the Pratt Union, was elected lecturer. Resolutions were adopted recommending that members engage in co-operative enterprises, and that all reform parties combine for the campaign of 1896.

Clever Diplomatic Move.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Diplomatically considered, the last move of Lord Salisbury may be regarded as very clever, for he can easily find precedents to justify his request that the British case be considered on its merits. As this is all new to this government, a compliance with the request would involve much patient research and comparison of authorities, maps and surveys. This is calculated to consume a great deal of time and carry the issue along to a period when perhaps Great Britain, freed from its present embarrassing position growing out of the Turkish complications, will be able to devote her entire energies to a settlement of the Venezuelan question.

Historian Lecky a Commoner.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—William H. F. Lecky, LL. D., D. C. L., the historian, has been elected to the parliamentary seat for Dublin university to fill the vacancy caused by the election of the Right Hon. David R. Plunkett (Conservative) to the peerage. This is the gain of a seat for the Liberal Unionist.

Commissioner Bird Free.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—State Labor Commissioner W. G. Bird, charged with extortion in office, was acquitted by a jury to-day after a trial of two days. The jury was out an hour and a half.

Five Human Skeletons.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—Five human skeletons were found behind an old cellar wall five miles east of Larned yesterday. Early settlers say the skeletons are undoubtedly the remains of a party of land hunters, who were passing through the country fifteen years ago.

POTATO MOVEMENT.

SECRETARY MORTON TELLS FARMERS THERE ARE NO FOREIGN MARKETS.

Large Crops Grown in the Northwest—No Capture Markets of the World—How Farmers Were Fooled by Free Traders—Potatoes Fed to Hogs.



The most serious complaint of the potato grower this year is the low price of the product, particularly in the Northwest. The report from the department's agent for Wisconsin and Minnesota represents that in the latter state the tubers "do not pay for digging." He states that the yield is enormous, "on an average three times as great as in previous years," that "hundreds of acres will not be dug," and that "much of the acreage will go to feed stock."

Here is another startling announcement on the official authority of the secretary of agriculture in one of his crop reports. Can Mr. Morton reconcile the above with the Democratic promises made to farmers in 1892, that the value of all farm crops would be enhanced if the protectionists were turned out of office and the free traders installed in their places? Potatoes "do not pay for digging," says the free trade secretary's report. "Hundreds of acres will not be dug" even when so much labor is idle and wages are so much cheaper than they were in 1892. "Much of the acreage will go to feed stock"—feeding potatoes to stock as well as dollar wheat, and corn to be burned, too. Is there no hope for the farmer? Let us see if the markets of the world won't save him. Here are our exports of potatoes for the last five years:

Year.	Bushels.	Value.
1891	341,189	\$316,482
1892	557,022	361,378
1893	845,720	700,032
1894	803,111	651,877
1895	572,857	418,221

Note how our exports of potatoes gradually increased during the McKinley tariff period and how we captured half a million more bushels of the potato markets of the world in 1893 than we did in 1891. Note again that, directly the free traders got their fingers on the farmers' potato crops, our exports fell off and we shipped abroad 270,000 bushels less in 1895 than in 1893.

Perhaps, though, there will be a chance for the farmers to capture the markets of the world during the present fiscal year. Mr. Free Trade Secretary Morton enlightens us upon this point.

The Farmer Learns His Lesson.



point. His September report tells us that "800,000 hundred-weights of potatoes were shipped to England during the first six months of this year" from Germany. He also tells us that "France shipped about the same quantity." It would seem that France and Germany got ahead of us, especially "as England has nearly an average crop of very high quality, the market there is glutted and prices are as low as \$10 a ton." This is equivalent to 25 cents a bushel delivered in England. It is not surprising that farmers "particularly in the Northwest," when they think of the freight rate from the Northwest to London and the cost of bags, commission and insurance, are complaining of low prices.

A potato market at 25 cents a bushel in London, less these expenses and the cost of seed, fertilizer and labor, does not leave much margin of profit for the American farmer after he has

captured the markets of the world. No paying market in England, France or Germany, and Secretary Morton says "It is unlikely that we shall be able to dispose of any of our surplus in Europe." We thought the markets of the world were waiting for our surplus products. Can it be that the markets of India, China and Japan alone are open to us? Must we grow tubers to supplant the rice crops of the Orient?

We cannot but admire Mr. Free Trade Secretary Morton's candor in describing these free trade conditions, varying so greatly, as they do, from the free trade promises of 1892. Secretary Morton says that "these conditions are worth nothing." They are, Mr. Secretary. The farmers will note them—will note that "these conditions" are not theories.

Secretary Morton Should Explain. The demand for American products in foreign lands is already large, but it may be very much increased and intensified.—The Secretary of Agriculture.

Why has it not been "very much increased and intensified," Mr. Secretary? Have you forgotten the promises made by the public speakers of your political party in 1892 when they were cadging votes from the farmers? You free traders have had your own way; you repealed the McKinley tariff; you gave the farmers an opportunity to get out into the markets of the world. It is now quite in order, Mr. Secretary, for you to explain why they have not reached them. Has the ship of state sprung a leak? Has the cargo been jettisoned? "The demand for American products in

Free Trade, No Money for Clothes.



foreign lands" was very much larger in 1892, before the wall of protection was broken down.

A Study of Railroad Returns.

Some of the railroad reports large gains in earnings, but on the whole, returns are still 6.7 per cent smaller than in 1892.—Dun's Review, October 13.

This is easily explained. In 1892 the railroads got more double hauls—first in carrying raw materials to manufacturers, second in carrying the finished products to market. Now they are hauling less raw material to our larger imports of finished foreign products, on which they make special freight rates to discriminate against the American producer. Straight protection is the best thing for railroads.

Who Can Find It?

I once read a speech purporting to be made by the great Fox of the British parliament on free trade. It runs about like this: "Yes, we will conquer America. They will cut down their forests with English axes; they will cut their grain with English sickles; they will eat their dinner from English plates with English knives and forks, etc." I have hunted for this speech for two months, but cannot find it. Did Fox make such a speech, and if so, where can it be found? I know that it was quoted by some writer a few years ago. JOHN H. RICE, Sedalia, Mo.

The Price of Wheat.

The wheat crop of 1895, as given by Dornbusch's list, was 305,795,000 quarters. This is less than 6,000,000 quarters larger than the world's wheat crop of 1892. On July 1, 1892, the price of wheat in New York was 89 1/2 cents but on July 1, 1895, the price was only 73 1/2 cents, a decrease of 15 1/2 cents a bushel. Does the increase of 15 per cent in the world's wheat crop between the two periods account for the decrease of 15 per cent in the value of wheat within the same period?

Dairy Farmers and Free Trade.

Dairy farming can hardly be a profitable business for British farmers. During the last thirty years the British imports of butter have increased by \$45,000,000 a year, of cheese by \$11,000,000, of eggs by \$17,750,000 a year. Free trade in England must be a good thing for the farmers in foreign countries to supply these dairy products.

Free Trade Farmers' Condition.

Free trade England paid \$260,000,000 for foreign grown farm crops in 1886 and \$400,000,000 in 1894, an increase of 50 per cent, while the population increased only 6.8 per cent. It was evidently a "condition, not a theory," that confronted the English farmers last year.

Will Soon Be a Curio.

As the production of wheat is decreasing so rapidly in free trade England, a correspondent of the Mark Lane Express suggests that before this crop becomes entirely a thing of the past, samples should be secured to place in the British museum.

The Farmer's Sound Sense.

The farmer is often a more zealous protectionist than the manufacturer or the wage earner. He knows the value of a good home market from actual experience

Want—d, an Honest Market.

American stock raisers have for years been clamoring that their interests are being injured by the greed of the retailers of meats. They say that the prices at which the live animals are purchased from them bear no relative position to the prices at which meats are retailed. They point out that there have sometimes been advances in the retail price at the same time that the prices of live stock were declining.

It is for the interest of all breeders of stock that meat be sold to the people at as low a price as possible, the middle man and the retailer being content with a fair profit. This has a tendency to stimulate a greater demand for meat. With such stimulation there could be no meat of any kind exported, as the home market would take everything the stockmen could raise.

Let us illustrate. Last year we exported live stock products as follows in value: Live cattle, \$33,461,922; live hogs, \$14,756; live sheep, \$332,763; beef products, \$28,259,863; mutton, \$174,400; pork products, \$93,433,592. This gives a grand total of \$156,177,296. Reckoning our population at 70,000,000, this would represent \$2.23 per capita per year, a little more than 4 1/2 cents per week. In other words, it would be necessary only to increase our consumption per capita 4 1/2 cents worth per week to consume the entire product now being exported.

This could be done by selling meats at a fair price. The fact is that a great many markets all over the country charge high prices, sell less meat, but make just as much money as they would in selling a larger quantity at a lower price. They prefer this plan, for it saves them the trouble of handling the extra amount of meat. They are thus the gainers, but both the producers and the consumers are the losers. It is not what we would call an honest market, which would operate to the advantage of all concerned. We cannot, however, expect to see any reform along this line, as a result of preaching. Commercial selfishness is stronger than commercial philanthropy. The position will yield only to commercial force. The time may come when stockmen of all kinds will be compelled to take measures to see that their products are placed in the hands of the consumers at a reasonable price.

Feed the Corn Crop.

What shall we do with the enormous corn crop? Is a question receiving a great deal of thought at the present time. Any crop shipped long distances to market in its crude state cannot bring as satisfactory and remunerative returns as if manufactured into "finished products." Whether the corn crop of 1895 will be a blessing or the reverse, to the producer, depends entirely on the wisdom he displays on marketing it.

It will prove a blessing only when disposed of at a profit. At the prices now prevailing many of us will be unable to realize above the cost of production, unless by some other method of disposing of it than in its original state. Shipping it as a raw product involves the expense of additional freight. By becoming a manufacturer and converting his corn, oats and hay into beef, pork, mutton or butter the farmer not only obtains an increased price for his crop, but also a profit on the finished product. The farmer who has or can obtain hogs and cattle to feed corn, will hold a decided advantage over the man who places his crop on the market in its crude state. By feeding the entire products of the farm at home the fertility of the land is not only kept up, but is increased. The successful farmer is the one who converts all he raises into "finished products."—American Corn and Hog Journal.

Useless Work.

When I started in the poultry business, says a writer in Farm Poultry, I had four Barred Plymouth Rocks, a trio of Black Minorcas and six mongrel hens. Finding my room too small for two breeds, I disposed of the Minorca cock and put them all in one pen. The mongrels contained a preponderance of Leghorn blood and laid a small white egg, the Minorcas a large white egg, and the Plymouth Rocks a brown egg, so that I had no trouble in distinguishing them. For the year the percentage of eggs laid by each was as follows: Two Minorcas 21 1/2 per cent; four B. P. Rocks, 40 per cent; six mongrels, 33 1/2 per cent.

Through the months of April and May the mongrels laid more eggs than the other six, but at no other time did they equal either the Minorcas or Plymouth Rocks.

I have no doubt that a few years' breeding would have raised the standard of the mongrels, but I shall never spend my time that way. They were an eyesore to me while I had them, and so long as I can get better, or even if I could only get their equals as egg producers and have a certain amount of beauty combined with utility, I shall keep a pure breed.

Bovine Rabies.—In Ware, Mass., twenty head of cattle on five farms have died of a disease diagnosed as rabies. The origin of the disease is traced to a mad dog. The most important symptoms were intense uneasiness and excitement, grating of the teeth with clamping of the jaws, frequent fits of bellowing and continued straining. The temperature remained normal and the changes in the pulse were slight. Death resulted in from one to seven days after the first signs of the disease. Nine of the animals averaged twenty-four and four-ninth days from the time they were bitten to the first manifestations of illness. In two other animals the period of incubation was forty-seven and six-eighth days.

At St. Malo, France, there has been an exhibition an edible mushroom four feet in circumference and weighing seven and a half pounds.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the mucous and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Society of Family Duty.

The women of Uri, Switzerland, have established recently a "Society of Family Duty." The members are pledged to abstain from indulging in gossip, and article IV of the constitution imposes a heavy fine upon those who take part in the election. Some women indulged lately in electioneering and got even with their husbands in fighting them at the polls. Numerous quarrels were the result, hence the creation of the society to prevent further trouble in family circles.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in doing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

At the present rate of increase this country will have a population of 100,000,000 in 1940.

The Modern Mother.

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

The skeleton of one of an average whale weighs about twenty-five tons.

Always

Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

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When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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